

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1789.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD at his Office in Main Street, where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

W Hereas I have some time
this spring advertised a
certain covering horse in my
possession, described as the

ARABIAN
G R A Y,

of high blood &c. &c. And
whereas he has not been honored
with one mare, I hereby
notify that I will give the one
half of the four dollars heretofore
claimed by me per seon for
each mare of good family,
that may apply between this
and the expiration of the seon,
In order to establish the reputa-
tion of the horse.

John Crittenden.
June 8, 1789. b.44-if

ROBERT PARKER,

Has just arrived from Philadelphia, and
his new opened for sale at his store in
Lexington, at the corner of main and
cros streets, a general affortment of
DRY GOODS, Groceries, Cutlery, Iron-mongry, Queens and
Delf Ware, Window Glafs, Stationary, Medicine, a good eight day clock,
&c. &c. which he is determined to sell
on the most moderate terms, for cash,
count y made linen, corn, sugar, salt,
&c.

~~J U S T O P E N I N G,~~

In the Store lately occupied by Mr.
John Duncan, and opposite Mr.
Yoang's Tave n.
A large and general affortment of
DRY Goods and Groceries, which
will be disposed of on reasonable
terms for Cash or Ginseng of
a good quality.

WILLIAM MORTON & Co.
Lexington June 2, 1789.

T O B E L E T

A TRACT of rich land, about six
miles from Lexington, on the left
of the road leading to Johnson's Mill,
on the waters of Elk Horn Creek, in a
well settled neighbourhood; for terms
and further particulars direct or apply
to Mr. Henry Alderton, at Mr. R.
Chinn near Lexington, or to the printer
hereof, who knows the land.

N.B. Ten acres of the above to be
cleared by contract, for which payment
will be made in hard dollars: enquire
as above.

R UN away from the subscriber li-
ving in Woodford county, a neg-
ro man named BILLY, about 18
years old, a yellow complexion, thick
lips, a large flat foot, steep 8 inches
high, well proportioned, very aigul-
seable and intemperate; has a small
lump on his stomach about the size of
a common rife ball, had on when he
went away, a blue coarse clo' coat
bound with yellow leather breeches,
and took with him a Country made
mixed cloth coat, also a rife gun, he
understands felling, mafing and the
whipaw very well, supposed to be
gone to the Indians; If the above
Negro is taken on this side of the
Ohio river, I will give five pounds, and
if on the other side, from the Indians,
£20 or 100 gallons of whiskey, and
all reasonable charges, if delivered to
Col. Patterson in Lexington, or to
the subscriber on Cane run, about 8
miles from Lexington.

42-44 Robert Sanders.

J U S T O P E N E D,

By WILSON and PARKER,
At their new store in Lexington, nearly
opposite the new court house, a general
affortment of

M E R C H A N D I Z E,

Among which are the following, viz:

SUPERFINE broad cloths.
Second do. afforted.
Fearnought, velverets, & corduroys.
Jeans, fustians, and black satinet.
Camlets and mooreens.
Shaltons afforted.
Durants, calimancoes, & apron check.
Chinze, and calicoes afforted.
Irish linens afforted.
Plain lawn and lawn handkerchiefs.
Muflin. Silk handkerchiefs afforted.
Cotton, linen, and check do.
Wool edging, and black lace.
Mode and perfums.
Cotton, thred, and silk hoes.
Ribbands afforted. Sewing filk.
Flannel and sieve links.
Silk waistcoat patterns.
Bed ticking and gartes.
Straining and crimping web afforted.
Men's and Women's shoes.
Buttons afforted.
Shoe and knee buckles.
Thimbles and knitting needles.
Fine and coarse combs afforted.
Table and tea spoons.
Table knives and forks.
Pen, butcher, and cutteau knives.
Drawing knes, and foot adzes.
Crofton, temon, fath, & compas saws.
Sad iron and curvy combs.
Men's and women's firrups irons.
Sew augers and gimbrels.
German steel, Chisels and plane bits.
Wheel irons and files afforted.
Scissors and shears afforted.
H and HI. hinges.
Chest, cupboard, and table hinges.
D awer and desk mounting.
Carpenter's compasses & wood screws.
Knob and thumb latches.
Candlesticks and flock locks.
Curb and snaffle bridle bits.
Staples and plates.
3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 12d. nells.
Flooring brads & faddler's tacks affort.
Headful buckles and Jews harps.
Awl blades and shoe-makers tacks.
Wafters afforte.

Black ball, scythes, sickles, and hoes.
Gun locks and flins.
Brafs butts, flates, and spectacles.
Chest and cupboard locks.
Frying pans.
Cotton, wool, and tow cards.
Cups and saucers afforted.
Soup and shallow plates.
Tea and sugar pots.
Cream jugs and pepper castors.
Quart and pint mugs.
Salt cellars, bowls and coffee pots.
Puchers and tumblers.
Rummers and wine glasses.
Paper looking glases.
Coffee, loaf and brown sugar.
Mojales and raisins.
Hyson and Bohemian teas.
Coperas, brimstone, allum, ginger,
peper, alspice, nutmegs and mustard.
Indigo, madder and logwood.
Spirits and wine.
Powder, lead, and shot.
Castile soap.
Writing paper and wafers.
Tentaments and Watt's Hymns.
Spelling books and primers, &c. &c.

ALL persons indebted to the sub-
scriber, by book accounts, are
requested to settle their respective bal-
ances with Mr. Innis Brent, who is
authorized to transact my busines, in
my absence.

THOMAS YOUNG.
Lexington, May 16, 1789. 39 tf.

J U S T A R R I V E D,

And now opened for sale, by
PETER JANUARY & SON,
At their new store,
nearly opposite the old Court house,
A large and general affortment of

M E R C H A N D I Z E,

Particularly adapted to the season;

Together with a compleat affortment of

M E D I C I N E,

Which they, as usual, are determined to

sell on reasonable terms.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all those
persons holding lots in the Town of
Lexington, who have failed to comply
with the Trustee's resolvs, respecting
improvements required to be made on the
same; — also the non payment of the
forfeits that already have been imposed; —
that they attend the board of Trustees
on the first Saturday in August, in the
afternoon, at Mr. Highee's tavern in
Lexington, to give their reasons, if any
they have, why said lots may not be sold
agreeable to the said resolvs.

By order of the board,
ROBERT PARKER, Clerk.

June 10, 1789. 34 tf.

Just opened, and for sale by

BENJAMIN BEALL & Co.

At their Store, in Danville, a large and

general affortment of

DRY goods, hard ware and groc-
ries, with a quantity of nails of
different sizes, also lampblack and
fish oil, which they are determined to
sell on as moderate terms as pos-
sible, for cash, ginfang, final settlement
certificates, Furs, viz. Fox, Racoons,
Otter and Mink skins. 42 tf.

44 JAMES JOLLIFF.

Proceedings of Congress.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

Monday, May 4, 1789.

The House met agreeably to adjournment.

A petition from the shipwrights of the town of Baltimore was presented by Mr. Smith, and being read, was referred to a committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Madison gave notice, that on the fourth Monday of the present month, he should introduce the subject of amendments to the Constitution, agreeably to the fifth article of the Constitution: He thought it necessary thus early to mention the business, as it was weighty and important, and upon motion, the time proposed by the gentleman was assented.

Mr. Ames presented three petitions from private persons, which were ordered to be read.

Mr. Goodloe then proposed, that the remainder of the report of the committee, respecting tonnage, should be taken up.

The first article was then read, viz. "not all vessels belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States, should pay a tonnage duty of 6 cents."

Mr. Bland proposed an amendment, which was seconded, viz. That these words should be added—except vessels bound from one port to another within the United States.

The gentleman observed, that as the article now stood it was contrary to the expressed letter and meaning of the Constitution, which provides that all vessels bound to or from one state, shall not be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

Mr. Lawrence opposed the amendment; he thought that the Constitution fully warranted the laying of a tonnage duty—the article the gentleman referred to was plain in its meaning, and ought to be construed only as referring to entrances and clearances at a third port—coasting vessels were greatly benefited by light-houses, pilotage, &c. and it was but reasonable that they should pay for those advantages.

Mr. Madison was in session with Mr. Lawrence, in his construction of the meaning of the clause in the Constitution. The ideas of some gentlemen upon it, he observed, were unreasonable and inconsistent, he conceived w^t the Constitution, and must in their opinion totally defeat the revenue—for if vessels were not obliged to enter, clear and stand at some port, the whole duty might be evaded: How then the construction of the article simple, and easy to comprehend.

Mr. Bland replied, that he was not convinced of the impropriety of his motion.—The gentleman's reasoning, he conceived, went too far—here was a plain, positive declaration, and if we were to suppose, that because the Constitution gave Congress necessary power, it gave them every power, they would be absolute at once: The article was definite, he conceived; but gentlemen have put different constructions upon it—it was however well known, that the Convention in framing this article, designed to encourage the coasting trade.

Mr. Livermore, Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Clymer, coincided in sentiment with Mr. Madison.

Mr. Boudinot observed, that this amendment would deprive Congress of all power to raise a revenue: The Constitution had vested such powers in Congress, and they were sworn to support the Constitution. When these powers were duly considered, he presumed, that it would not be contended, that they had not this in particular: The idea of the Convention in the construction of the clause was to preclude all partiality to any individual state: It moreover extends, he observes, to all vessels indiscriminately, so that the construction of the gentleman goes to exempt all from a obligation to pay duties.

Mr. Bland replied, that the Constitution was expressed, that no duty should be imposed or laid by one of the articles of another: tonnage was a duty of this description.

Mr. Madison said, it is expressly declared by the Constitution, that Congress

shall have power to regulate trade; but if they cannot oblige vessels to enter and clear, to what purpose is this power given? Can they be said to regulate trade in any degree whatever?

Mr. Siveller observed, that the article was explicit as words could make it: to his apprehension, these words, "in another," plainly indicated, that the duty had been paid at some one port, to entitle to an exemption from duties in another.

Upon the votes being taken, it passed in the negative, so that Mr. Bland's amendment was lost.

The first article was then put and carried.

The second article was also voted, with this amendment, the insertion of the word now, before owned—as it now stands.

The third article came next in course, viz. Upon all vessels owned by the subjects of powers with whom the United States had formed treaties, &c.

Mr. Lawrence proposed, and was seconded, that the words "with whom the United States had formed treaties," should be struck out of the report.

This produced a debate, which was supported with spirit and ingenuity on both sides.

Mr. Lawrence observed, that the present situation of the United States, should lead her to observe a perfect neutrality with respect to all foreign nations whether in treaty with us or not—that we had not sufficient power to export the produce of the country—consequently, we must employ foreign nations—nations in treaty could not furnish us, and therefore we were under the necessity to employ the British, th^ere of our allies, and American, to transport our produce, or else it must perish in our hands. This necessity places us in the power of foreigners, and gives them every advantage. Freight will be increased in proportion to the tonnage, so that this discrimination operates as a bounty to foreigners, and a tax upon our own produce. But I appeal to gentlemen (Mr. Lawrence said) whether the produce of the country can bear any addition to its price? With respect to rice and tobacco, gentlemen from the southward must determine. As to the produce of the eastern and northern states, it was well known it could not: the eastern fibres, it had been plainly proved, were in a declining situation already. This discrimination will be considered as a retaliating measure.

It is fact, that no commercial treaties now exist between the United States and Spain, Portugal and Britain. We carried on a great trade with those countries; we might form such treaties; but such regulations as were now proposed, would produce famine on their part; and in that case, our condition, as it is, will be changed for the worse: At the first from the eastern states will be encumbered with duties in Spain and Portugal. As the measure respected Great Britain, the gentleman thought it was better to negotiate, than to wage a war of regulations. It would be better to try this mode at the present—the other would always be in our power. This discrimination will have a disagreeable effect: Great Britain is rich, old and powerful: we now derive advantages, great and many in our intercourse with them. Their ports in India were open to us—a trade that was considered of immense importance, and which the influence of that nation in India could materially affect, either in our favor or against. The gentleman hoped we should, therefore, adopt a negotiation, before we tried the proposed expedient.

Mr. Madison considered the subject as involving a general question—how far any discrimination should be made? Gentlemen had observed, that our shipping was not sufficient; he believed that was the fact at present—and if we did not want a maritime power—if the United States did not need a navy, he should be for opening our ports to the whole world. But it is, sir, (the gentleman observed) necessary to provide for our security—and though we may be obliged to pay a temporary advance, and make one sacrifice to obtain it, yet it would prove a saving in the end, and may prevent the horrors of war.

Nothing essentially different, from what had before been offered, has been now said, I shall therefore reserve myself to make a motion, that time may be given for the operation of this duty.

It is evident, that the sentiments of the people are in favor of a discrimination, evidenced by the separate attempts of the

respective governments, and if in the first act of Congress this distinction should be abolished, we shall certainly disappoint our constituents. The gentleman last speaking, contends, that we enjoy advantages in our connexions and trade with Great Britain. But, sir, it is evident, that the object of that nation has been an universal monopoly: jealously in her commercial regulations, we derive no benefits from her, but such as are extorted by her attention to her own necessities, and our peculiar advantages:

There was a moment when Great Britain would have negotiated, but reverting to her narrow policy, the want of power on our part was objected to. The executive of that country, have the power to regulate their commerce as the state of things here may dictate, varying their systems so as to promote their own interest. I do not fear their retaliating—they have no new expedients to try: If necessary, the people will associate, and it is very certain, that since the resources of the country have been explored, and our capacity for manufactures ascertained, an affection against their manufacturers, will now produce a greater confection than ever. I conceive we have nothing to apprehend: but supposing the worst, what grievous would Great Britain inflict? Restrictions on the trade to the West Indies would soon bring them to reason, they must depend for the necessities of life in those islands, on this country entirely, in a few years. What do we want from Great Britain?—we may make them dependent upon us, and she would very soon sacrifice her pride rather than sacrifice the essential of her trade and manufactures. Their islands depend upon us for subsistence—at this moment we hear the cry of distress from one of them: We have no thing to fear, the fears are on their side.

I have not time particularly to go into a comparison of the commerce of foreign countries, but our OIL is now received upon peculiar advantages in France: our RICE will soon be admitted according to the best accounts. We should not injury ourselves or our allies at this interesting period; there are between 80 and 90,000 bags of tobacco exported to England, and about 16000 are consumed in that kingdom; the rest are shipped by the merchants of Great Britain, to all parts of the continent, and the same may be said of the principal part of our produce sent to Great Britain. Our ALLIES merit some advantages to place their navigation upon more equal terms: It would be pleasing, sir, if some discrimination could be made in favor of Spain and Portugal, but at present, I do not know how it can be done. Treaties, however, may soon be formed between us and those powers: I rely upon the consistency of conduct, which will be observed by this House. Our constituents are all anxious for some discrimination, and will be disappointed should the words in the report be struck out. I do not contend for a great difference, but a difference is necessary, politic and just.

Mr. Fitzsimons observed, that Great Britain takes exclusively of us, number if 40,000 thousand duty was laid, they must pay it; the same may be said of provisions: This was proved by the rise of these articles and the rise of their freight, the freight was not in proportion to the tonnage—the rice of Carolina was another article not to be produced elsewhere; flaxseed and pot-ashes also from the eastward—6s. 8d. tonnage on board had been paid in some of the states, but it did not enhance freight, the charges fall on the consumer. He acknowledged there might be some difficulties on account of Spain and Portugal, but none with Great Britain, we were their best customers.

Mr. Wardworth was opposed to all discrimination—we enjoyed, he observed, great advantages in our trade with Great Britain: Our flaxseed, pot-ashes, naval stores and lumber, were carried there upon equal and better terms than from other countries; that they were not confined to our markets for these articles was well known; that to deprive ourselves of this market would be the greatest ill policy, as we could find no substitute; it had been acknowledged that the shipping of the slaves was not sufficient to transport the productions of the country in this situation, shall we prohibit a competition between the several maritime powers, for our carrying trade, and suffer our produce to perish on our own hands? Policy forbids it—the state of the union forbids it—and he conceived

the House would be in favor of the motion to strike out the clause in the report—several other gentlemen spoke upon the subject: Mr. Jackson, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Madison again; but the substance of the whole debate is contained in the foregoing.

The votes being taken to strike out the words "with whom the United States have formed treaties," it passed in the negative, so the motion of the Hon. Mr. Lawrence, was lost.

The House adjourned.

LEXINGTON, June 20.

On Sunday evening last 2 Indians came to Mr. Jacob Stucker's on North Elm Horn, near Lebanon, and stole 3 horses; on Monday a party of about 12 Indians killed a lad about 2 or 3 miles from Col. Johnston, near Capt. Hendon's; Capt. Herdon, who heard the guns, having a horse saddled, immediately rode to the place, and seeing the lad killed, alarmed the neighbourhood, and in a very short time raised about 15 men and pursued the Indians; a number of others who collected after Capt. Herdon started, followed after; Capt. Herdon and his party, after following some distance, they discovered the trail of those who had stole Stucker's horses to cross those they were then in pursuit of, and much easier to follow, Capt. Herdon thought proper to leave the former and pursue the latter; in a short time they came up with them, killed 2 and wounded the other (there being only three) and recovered all the horses.

WHEREAS I have observed several printed advertisements, set up in different parts of this dist^r, signed James Greer, dat d^r April 1789, setting forth that I had purchased lands from Col. Robert Patterson of Lexington; these are therefore to certify, that the said Patterson never conveyed any lands to me by pretended powers, or any other way whatsoever: Given under my hand, June the 12th, 1789.

434f John Cockey Owings.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD,
STRAYED away from Mr David Mitchel's, on Cane run, on Sunday the 14th inst. a roan Horse, about 15 hands high, to 10 or 11 years old, stout made, shod before, a short switch tail, a natural pacer, file hopped with a rope when he went away; whoever delivers the said horse to me, at Mr. Alex. Smith's on Cane run, about 2 miles from Lexington, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

George Pruner.

Fayette, June 16 1789. 4345

I DO hereby forewarn all persons from taking an afflication on two bonds I gave Samuel Hinch, the one for £200 payable the first day of October next, the other for £84 payable the first day of October 1790, as I am determined not to pay either of the said bonds, until I get a sufficient title to a tract of land sold to me by said Hinch, in consideration for the said bonds.

CONRAD CUSTER,

Bourbon, June 11, 1789. 44.

FOR sale, a tract of land, near the forks of Elk Horn, containing 163 acres, on which is about fifty acres cleared, being part of a Military Survey granted to General Adam Stevens, for terms apply to

John Strode,

Strode's station, June 9 1789. 44.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the GRAMMAR SCHOOL, under the direction of the committee of the board of trustees for the Transylvania Seminary, is opened at the Public school-house adjacent to the Presbyterian meeting house, near Lexington; in the neighbourhood of which, boarding and accommodations for students, may perhaps, be had as good and cheap, as in any part of this district: tuition at the moderate rate of three pounds per annum. By order of the committee.

W. WARD, ch. com.